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11 AUG 2019

## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | PARITOSH PANKAJ | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENGLISH | Registration Number | 71337 |
| Center | KAROL BAGH | Date | 11/08/2019 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | 10 | |
| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Tribal art in India generally reflects the creative energy found in rural areas that acts as an undercurrent to the craftsmanship. Explain with reference to the Worli and Gond paintings. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में जनजातीय कला सामान्यत: ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली उस सृजनात्मक ऊर्जा को प्रतिबिम्बित करती है जो जनजातीय लोगों को शिल्पकारिता के लिए प्रेरित करती है। वार्ली और गोंड चित्रकलाओं के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए।

As:- "Tribal art" is most precious component of our indigenous culture and reflects the divergence of our society. "Art and paintings" are not made for commercial purpose by the tribals but it depicts their day to day life, tradition and culture.

① Worli Painting :- Mainly found in maharashtra.

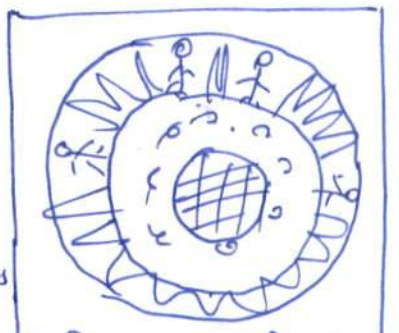

Fig: Worli Painting

→ Made by Natural Colours
→ Circular in dimension
→ Motifs of Gods and Goddesses
→ Use of Cow dung, clay etc
→ made by brush (wooden) and hand
→ on the occassion of marriage and festivals
→ at the "entrance-point of house"

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② Gond painting :-

→ made by "Natural Colours"
→ dedicated to "Gods & Goddesses"
→ made by hands and herbs.
→ Use of "Cow-dung" and "clay"

→ Gonds consider their paintings as "offering to God" and not for commercial purpose.

So, tribal arts reflects our ancient culture.

→ Govt initiative to promote "Tribal Art" :-

① "TRIBES-India" platform
② Jharcraft → by "Jharkhand Govt"
③ "Vanaj" → Tribal festival by G.O.I.

Recently, "Amazon" has signed MoU with "TRIFED" to sell "Tribal Artifacts" on its platform.

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2. Though it had its achievements, the exclusion of Indians from the system was a key feature of judicial reforms introduced by Cornwallis. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि कॉर्नवॉलिस द्वारा आरंभ किए गए न्यायिक सुधारों की अपनी उपलब्धियां थीं, तथापि इस व्यवस्था से भारतीयों का बाहर रखा जाना इसकी एक मुख्य विशेषता थी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

As:- "Lord Cornowallis" is considered as "father of modern government system" in India. Reforms introduced by him in judicial field is still followed in Indian judicial system.

→ Reforms introduced by Cornowallis :-

(1) Establishment of "Circuit Courts" for all civil judicial matters at 4 places.

(2) Separation of "Revenue collection" from "judicial function" in true sense.

(3) ~~Codifica~~ Establishment of "Diwani Adalat" for revenue and civil matters, and "Faujdari Adalat" for criminal matters.

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4 Limitation of these Initiatives :-

① Indians were excluded from the judicial functions at higher level.

② Europeans could be tried out only by European judges.

③ Access to justice became tough and expansive for poor people.

However, It prepared the base for a modern judicial system in India in which "Codification of Laws" took place.

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3. Outline the course of the revolutionary movement in the Indian freedom struggle during the 1920s and 1930s, paying special attention to the contributions of Bhagat Singh. **(150 words) 10**

भगत सिंह के योगदान पर विशेष बल देते हुए, 1920 और 1930 के दशक के दौरान भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन की कार्यप्रणाली को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Ans:- "Bhagat Singh" belongs to "revolutionary school" of freedom fighters. He was more Enspired by the "Russian revolution" and "idea of Socialism".

Important revolutionary movement in Indian freedom during 1920's and 1930's :-

1. Chauri-Chaura Incident
2. Kakori train robbery :- by Bismil, Azad and Rowshan singh and other.
3. "Simmon Commission" opposition/boycott
4. Death of Lala Lajpat Roy and murder of "Saunders" by Chandrasekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh.
5. Throwing of Bomb in Central Assembly.
6. Establishment of Communist Party.

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(7) Hanging of "Bhagat Singh", "Khudiram Bose" and "Rajguru" and "Sukhdev".

(8) Formation of "Forward Bloc" by "S.C. Bose".

→ Contribution of "Bhagat Singh" :-

(1) Establishment of "HSRA" in 1925.

(2) Establishment of "Punjab Bharat Naujawan Sabha"

(3) focus on "idea of Socialism".

(4) "Raised awareness among masses" by his heroic Acts.

(5) By throwing Bomb, he attracted the attention of masses and gained required momentum for C.D.M. for Gandhiji in future.

So, Bhagat Singh played important role in Indian freedom struggle.

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4. The Marshall Plan was important in the recovery of the European states from the aftermath of the Second World War. However, it also became a crucial factor in the creation of two Europes i.e. East and West. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत यूरोपीय राष्ट्रों को पुनर्जीवित करने में मार्शल योजना महत्वपूर्ण थी। हालांकि, यह दो यूरोप (अर्थात् पूर्वी और पश्चिमी यूरोप) के सृजन में एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक बन गया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:- "Marshall plan" was prepared "after 2nd World war" by U.S.A and its allies.

→ Main Agenda :- "To bring stability" in European nations after war.

Hidden Agenda :- To check expansion of "Socialism" and promote Interest of "Capitalist class".

However, the "Marshall plan of U.S.A" was Countered by "Molton plan of U.S.S.R".

→ Main Agenda :- ~~to~~ bring "stability" in East Europe.

Hidden Agenda :- To promote "Socialism" and to check "Capitalism"

→ So, "Marshall plan" and "Molton Plan"

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were ~~compti~~ based on opposite ideology and intention.

→ How "Marshall plan" helped :-

↳ "Financial assistance to west European nation by U.S.A.

↳ Other required support to take them out of financial crisis.

It helped to improve situation in west Europe but the idea of "Socialism" promoted by U.S.S.R. by "Moltor plan" divided the Europe in 2 parts i.e west and East Europe and it enhanced the intensity of "Cold war" between 2 superpowers - U.S.A & USSR.

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5. Examine the causes behind the existence of bonded labour in contemporary India. Also, discuss the steps that should be taken for its redress. **(150 words) 10**

समकालीन भारत में बंधुआ मजदूरी की विद्यमानता के अंतर्निहित कारणों की जांच कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके निवारण हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans:- Although "Article 23" of Indian Constitution prohibits "bonded and forced Labour" in our country, It is still present in many part of country. As per "Min. of Tribal Affairs" report; still "10 states" of India suffers from this menace.

eg:- "Gaya district" in Bihar.

→ Causes for bondage Labour

- ↳ rampant poverty in rural area.
- ↳ Lack of Land in rural area to farmers. As per Eco Survey (2017-18) 85 % of Indian farmers have Less than 2 hectare of land.
- ↳ Illetracy
- ↳ Lack of Institutional sources for credit in rural area.
- ↳ Presence of "money lenders".

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→ Steps required :-

① Institutional Measures :-

↳ Credit facilities in rural area

↳ Establishment of "Educational and financial Institutions"

↳ Land reforms in rural areas.

↳ Strict enforcement of Law.

② Policy Measures :-

↳ Schemes to improve financial Condition of people.

Ex :- MGNREGA, PM Jan Dhan Yojana

↳ Focus on education, poverty removal.

Govt. Schemes and Initiatives :-

① P.M. Jan Dhan Yojana
② Mudra Scheme
③ PM-KISAN
④ AYUSHMAN Bharat
⑤ "Shram Yogi Mandhan" Yojana

These are steps in right direction.

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6. State the factors that enhance the risk for initiation or continuation of abuse of drugs by the youth. What measures can be taken to address this issue? **(150 words) 10**

युवाओं द्वारा मादक द्रव्यों का सेवन आरम्भ करने अथवा उसे जारी रखने के जोखिम को बढ़ाने वाले कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

Ans:- Drug Abuse has become an important threat to the society and internal security of the Nation. State like Punjab, Haryana are worst affected of this menace.

→ Factors responsible :-

(1) Easy Access to drugs :- Specially in border area of country.

(2) Unemployment :- In the country and specially among poor states.

(3) Smuggling :- by "Non-state" Actors to disturb internal security of India.

(4) Lack of measures to stop drug trafficking :- border management etc.

(5) Money Laundering :- due to this cases of smuggling have increased.

(6) Porous borders" of India with neighbours.

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→ Measures can be taken :-

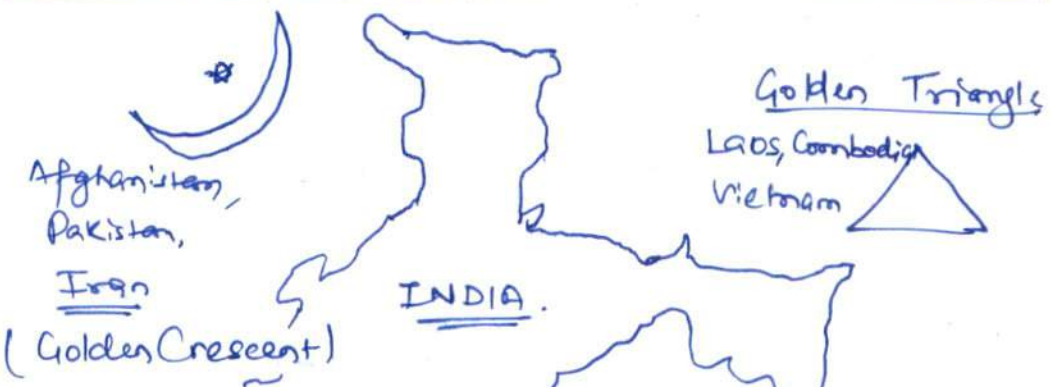
① Strengthening border security and management.

② Establishment of "Integrated Checkpost" in border areas.

③ Development and employment creation in affected regions.

④ "De-addiction" centres to bring back youth in main stream.

⑤ Use of "ICT" in detection of "Drug movement".




Eg:- Golden Δ and Crescent near India.

⑥ To enhance International cooperation to check "Golden triangle" and "Golden Crescent".

So, a holistic approach is required.

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7. Critically analyze the impact of globalization on culture in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत के संदर्भ में संस्कृति पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans:- Globalization ~~#~~ is a process of economic, cultural, ideal and social integration of whole world and ~~to~~ make it a "global village".

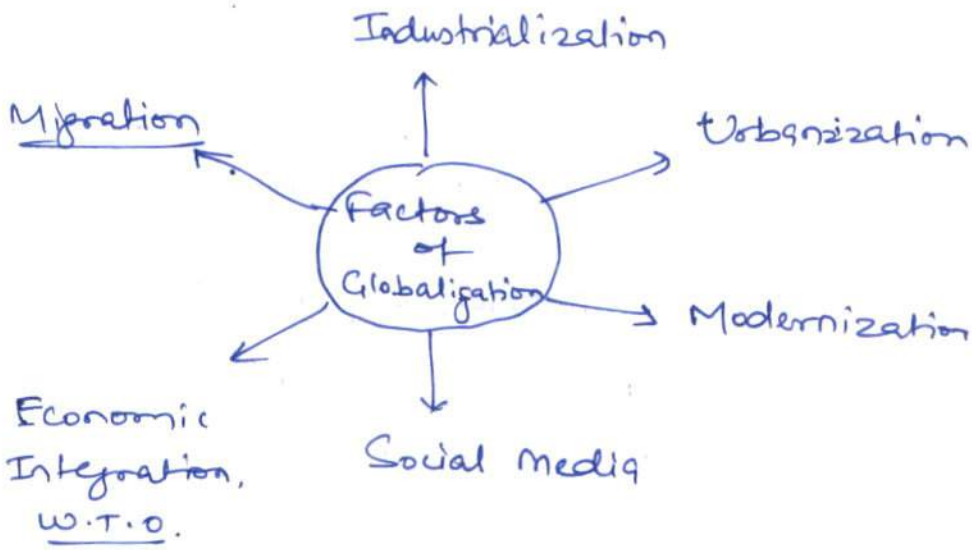


Fig: Factors of Globalization.

Impact on Indian Culture:-

(1) Economy :- → Concept of monetized economy
→ Use of western products
→ Increase in F.D.I.
→ Foreign Industries like Suzuki, Mercedes etc.
→ Increase Trade Commerce.

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(2) Family :- → joint to Nuclear families
→ More importance to Non-kin relations.
→ Individuality Increasing
→ Cases of divorce Increasing
→ Live-In, single parent family Concept

(3) Food & Clothings :- → western food and Industries like → KFC, McDonalds etc
→ western Dresses like jeans, Top, skirt, Tie etc.

(4) Religion :- "Secularization of Festivals"
Ex :- Valentines day, Mother day, New year etc

(5) Society :- → (1) Caste rigidity decreasing
(2) Untouchability reducing
(3) Unity and uniformity increasing

So, a multidimensional Impact of Globalization on Indian society has been observed.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**8.** Giving a brief account of distribution of cotton textile industry in India, identify the factors responsible for localization of this industry in Ahmedabad–Mumbai–Pune region. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सूती वस्त्र उद्योग के वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अहमदाबाद-मुंबई-पुणे क्षेत्र में इस उद्योग के स्थानीयकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान कीजिए।

Ans:- "Cotton textile Industry" is an important aspect of Indian economy from "age old period". Establishment of "Cotton mill" in "Bombay" in "1853" by British was a major development in this field.

Distribution of Cotton Industries in India

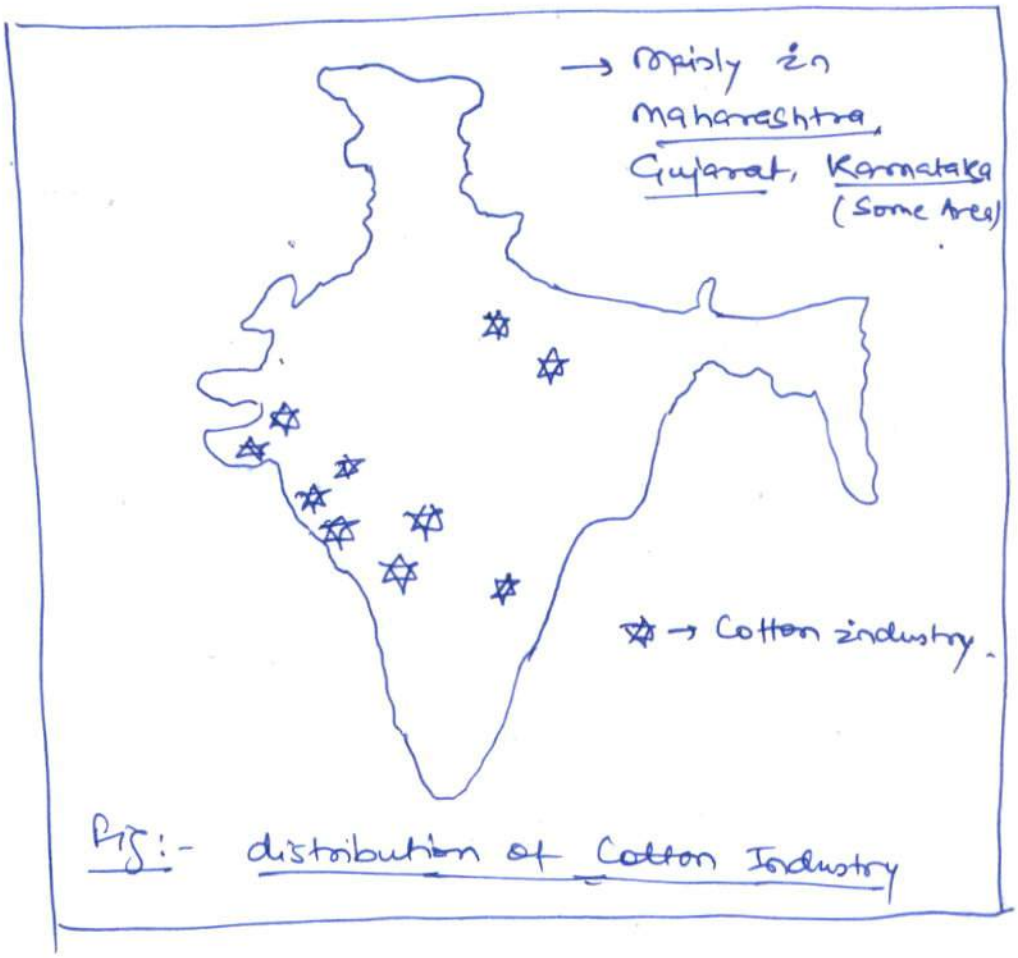


Fig:- distribution of Cotton Industry

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→ Factors responsible :-

1. Black Cotton Soil
2. High technology
3. Cheap labour
4. Access to sea port
5. 200 frost free days → Imp.
6. Infrastructure and Govt. policies.

→ Reason for Localization of this industry to this region :-

1. Availability of capital
2. High Technologies
3. Access to sea-port → Mumbai, Kandla ~~etc~~ JNPT etc.
4. Govt policies in favour of Industries
5. Cheap availability of labours.
6. Infrastructure like power supply, transport.
7. Geographical Condition

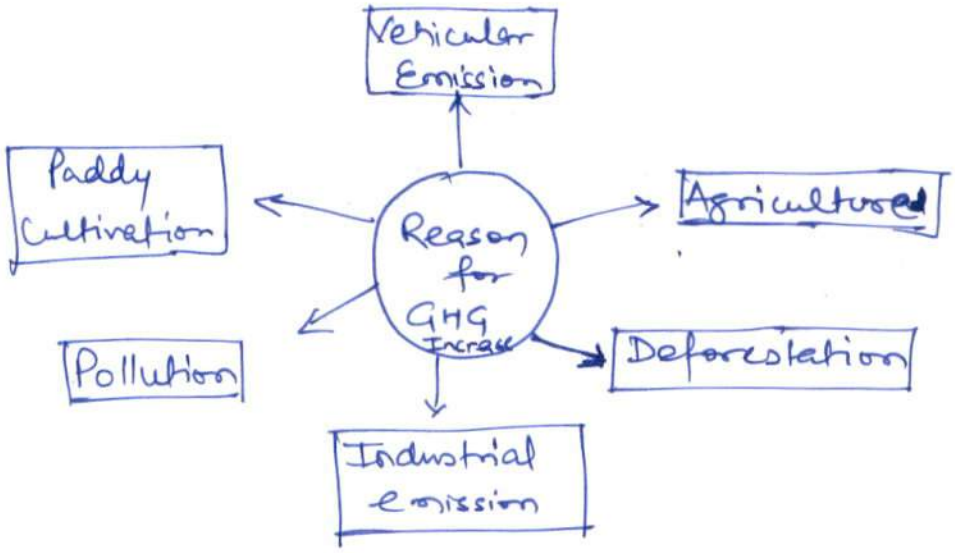
So, due to these factors these Industries are localized in "Mumbai - Pune - Ahmedabad" region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**9.** How do increasing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions impact coastal and marine ecosystems? Highlight various measures that can be taken for protection and restoration of such vulnerable ecosystems. **(150 words) 10**

ग्रीन हाउस गैसों (GHG) के उत्सर्जन में वृद्धि, तटीय एवं समुद्री पारितंत्र को कैसे प्रभावित करती है? ऐसे सुभेद्य पारितंत्रों के संरक्षण तथा पुनरुद्धार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले विभिन्न उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Ans:- GHGs has become a major cause of "climate change" and "global warming".




→ Impact on "Coastal" and "marine Eco System":-

(1) Rise of Ocean temperature :- due to which fishes and biological organisms dying.

(2) bleaching of coral reefs.

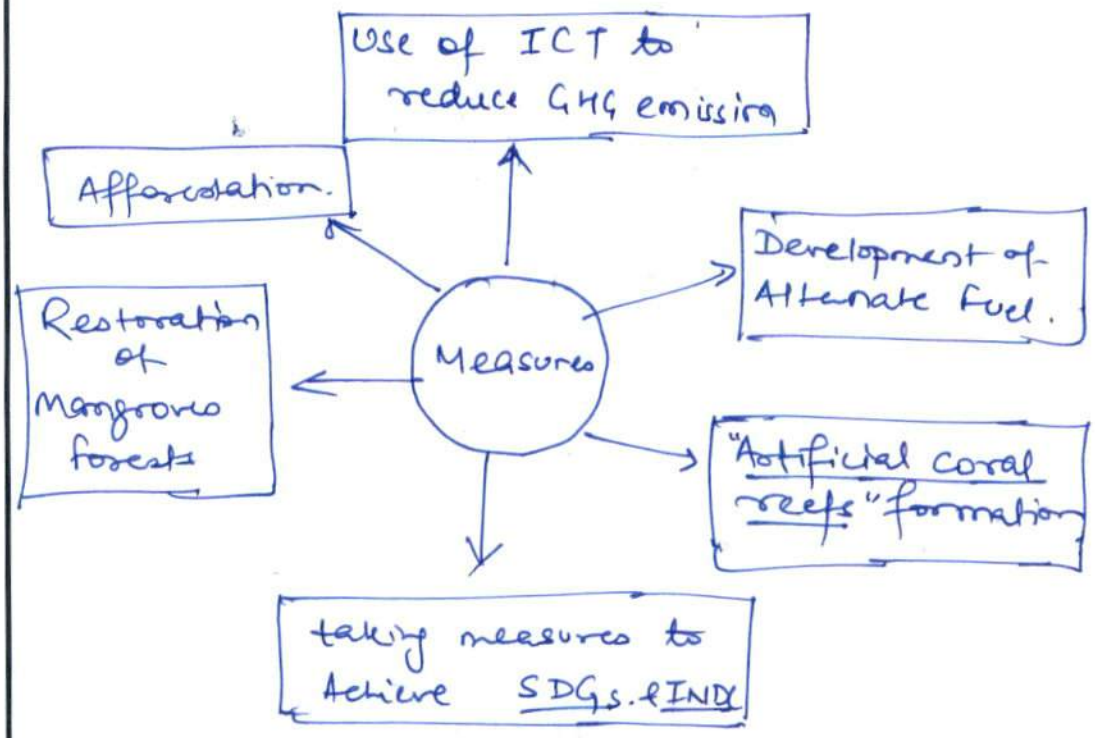
(3) Acidification of Ocean

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Due to global warming, rise in ocean water level. So low-lying area are being affected badly.

(5) Mangroves forests are declining due to rise in temperature.

→ Measures to restore and improve




So, a multipronged strategy is required to deal with GHGs emission and to restore and improve "marine ecosystem".

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**10.** Explain the phenomenon of a Polar Vortex. Also, comment on the reasons as to why tropical areas as south as Florida have been witnessing sub-zero temperatures in recent years. **(150 words) 10**

ध्रुवीय भंवर (पोलर वोर्टेक्स) की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, उन कारणों की भी विवेचना कीजिए कि क्यों फ्लोरिडा जैसे दक्षिणवर्ती उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों तक में हाल के वर्षों में शून्य से भी कम तापमान देखने को मिल रहा है।

Ans:- Polar Vortex are a system of "Circular wind pattern" rotating around the "poles of earth" in upper atmosphere. (Anticlockwise in NH)

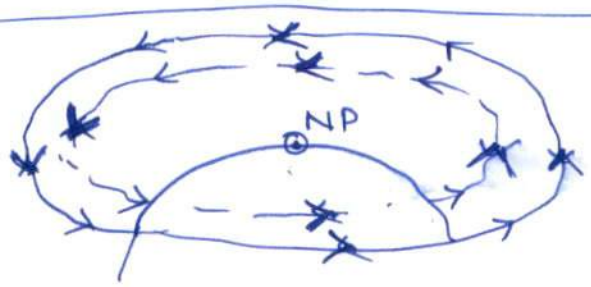


Fig:- Polar Vortex in Northern Hemisphere

Reasons for Sub zero Temp$^{r}$ in Florida:-

1. "Weakening" of Polar Vortex.
2. downward movement of this air system due to multiple factors like climate change, global warming etc.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Effects of polar winds in these areas.

So, the sub-zero temperature in florida region is not a natural and regular phenomena and it is one of the manifestation of "Global warming" and "climate change".

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**11.** The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature is devotional poetry which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे सशक्त प्रवृत्ति भक्ति काव्य है, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं पर हावी रही। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans:→ History of Medieval India is full of events which are political, cultural and devotional in Nature. Bhakti and Sufi movements marks an important event in medieval period.

This era is marked by devotional poets ~~like~~ and thinkers like Chaitanya mahaprabhu, shankaracharya, Kabir, Nanak, Mirabai, Badayuni, etc.

→ The famous works in field of poetry can be marked as :-

→ Bijak (Doha) of Kabir
→ Guruwani by Nanak Dev.
→ "Pada" by "Mirabai"

} In North India

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In South India:

2 Sects like Alvars and Nayanars were most important. Some important literature & poetry are:-

→ "Vakhs" of "Andal".

→ "Thirumurai" by "Thiruvalluvar"

→ Carnatic music Trinity → based on devotional poetry :- Shyama shastri
- Tyagaraja
- Muttuswami Dikshitar.

The Mughal era is also marked with devotional literature and poetry. Translation of Indian mythological epics :-

→ Tarzum-i-Ramayana :- Persian "Ramayana".

→ Razmnama → Persian version of "Mahabharata"

→ Manusmriti :- translated into "The Law of Jantoos". by (Charles Wilkins)

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Apart from this many vedic literature and literatures like Panchtantra, Kamasutra are translated to different languages in medieval period.

This tells the domination of devotional literature during medieval period.

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**12.** Discuss the major changes introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919 and its significance as a historical landmark in the Indian freedom struggle. **(250 words) 15**

भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 द्वारा आरम्भ किए गए प्रमुख परिवर्तनों और भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना के रूप में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:- "Montegue - chelmsford" reform which is also called as "Govt. of India Act - 1919" was a major event in the Indian freedom struggle.

Major Provisions of this Act :-

→ Introduced dyarchy at the provincial level.

→ Introduced Bicameralism at the centre.

→ Seperate electorate provision was extended to sikhs, Christians and Anglo-Indians. (in 1909 - only to muslims)

→ expansion of the "Viceroy Executive Council"

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→ Expansion of the provincial and Central legislative assembly.

→ First time voting rights given to women at provincial level of election.

→ Provision of "direct election" was Introduced.

These were some major provisions of "Govt. of India Act - 1919".

Significance as historical Landmark:-

① More stress was given to provincial level administration.

② first time "Concept of Direct Election" was Introduced"

③ Women got "voting rights"

④ 3 No. of Indians Into "VEC".

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Impact on freedom struggle :-

1. Women got major boost and their participation in freedom struggle Increased.
2. More participation of general masses in election.
3. Importance of "provinces" increased
4. Major boost to "INC" as some of the demands were fulfilled.
5. Idea of Home rule" i.e "Swarajya" was accepted officially accepted by British.

So, the 1919-Act impacted Indian freedom struggle in multiple way and paved way for future events like "Non Cooperation movement" by "Gandhiji".

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**13.** Multiple factors allowed the British to gain control over India. In this context, highlighting the main developments, trace the course of British conquest of India from 1757 to 1856. **(250 words) 15**

विविध कारकों ने अंग्रेजों को भारत पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करने में सफलता प्रदान की। इस संदर्भ में, प्रमुख घटनाक्रमों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, 1757 से 1856 तक अंग्रेजों के भारत विजय की कार्यवाही की रूप रेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Ans:- British ruled India for almost 200 yrs. They come as a merchant in India but established themselves as ruler.

factors which allowed British to gain Control :-

(1) Weak Administration of Mughal Empire after death of Aurangjeb.

(2) Allocation of "Duty free Pass" i.e "Dastak" to E.I.C by Mughal Emperors.

(3) Battle of Plassey :- which gave the Control of Bengal to Britishers.

(4) Battle of Buxar (1764) :- It helped in the establishment of

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British supremacy all over North India.

(5) Anglo-French 7 Yrs war → which led to military Integration and enhancement of British.

(6) Policies like "Subsidiary Alliance" of Wellesely.

(7) Policies of Dalhousie like "Doctrine of Lapse"; which helped in the expansion of British rule.

(8) "Diwani" and "Revenue" rights of Bengal earlier which helped in the economic Integration of British rule.

(9) Concept of "Drain of wealth" which reduces India as a colony of Britain.

(10) Development of Infrastructure like Rail, road, Telegraph system etc.

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(11) Weakness of Regional forces and their defeat.

Eg:- a) Maratha in 1818.
b) Mysore in 1798 } Imp

So, these are some important events which made India weak economically, politically and culturally. It became major reason for the establishment of British rule in India which got a major blow in 1857 by "Revolt of 1857".

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**14.** Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord was signed in 1987. Mentioning its important provisions, provide a critical assessment of this accord. **(250 words) 15**

उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए, जिसके तहत 1987 में भारत-श्रीलंका शांति समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, इस समझौते का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Ans:- Indo-Sri Lanka ties is "historical" in Nature. Although there were many ups and downs in the past, but the relationship became stronger each time.

Factors Responsible for "Sri-Lanka Civil war" :-

(1) Distribution of population in Sri Lanka :-

North SriLanka :- More "Tamilians"

South SriLanka :- More "Singhalese"

(2) Cultural differences :-

Language :- North → "Tamil"

South → "Singhla"

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③ Development deficit in North Sri Lanka

④ Less participation of "Tamils" in Govt. and administration.

→ Outcome of these factors :-

① Formation of militant groups like LTTE.

② Civil wars in Sri Lanka

③ Genocide at mass scale.

Due to this, Sri-Lanka was destabilized and this was a threat to India's security. The then PM "Rajiv Gandhi" sent "military" to control the situation and this is considered as a mistake by him in later time. This also became reason for his death.

Provisions of Accord :-

① Establishment of democracy in Sri Lanka.

② Rehabilitation and immediate ceasure of violence.

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(3) All matters will be sorted out through dialogues.

(4) Territory of Sri Lanka will not be allowed to any anti-India activities.

Impact :-

(1) Though this accord helped in temporary settlement but it gave rise to major violence in Sri Lanka in later period.

(2) Anti-India feeling restored in the heart of Tamils.

So, the accord didn't become successful in true sense. After the fall of "LTTE"; the condition in Sri Lanka improving and also the India-Sri Lanka ties are strengthening.

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**15.** With India becoming increasingly urban and the urban poor increasing in number, it is imperative that the challenges they face be addressed urgently. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में हो रहे द्रुत शहरीकरण और शहरी गरीबों की बढ़ती संख्या के साथ ही, यह अत्यावश्यक हो गया है कि इनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का तत्काल समाधान किया जाए। चर्चा कीजिए।

As:- As per 2011 Census, around 31% of Indian population live in urban area. The factors leading to urbanizations are:-

(1) Push factors:- • poor condition of Agriculture
• High population in rural areas
• Poverty in rural areas.

(2) Pull factors:- • Better source of Livelihood in urban area.
• Industries in urban area
• High income opportunities

Due to these factors, the urbanization is increasing and it is expected that by 2050 - 50% of Indian population would be living in urban Area.

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→ However, due to increasing urban population, there are many challenges in Urban areas :-

① Rise of slums

② Increasing unemployment in urban area :- As per survey; 30% of intellectual / literate youth are unemployed in 4 metropolitan cities of India.

③ Problems like Poor Sanitation, Poor drainage facilities, transportation are increasing.

④ Rise in Crimes :- As per NCRB data, Urban crimes are increasing rapidly.

⑤ Poverty and malnourishment.

As per Tendulkar Committee report; 21.9% of Indian population are below poverty line in India.

So, the

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immediate need of the hour is to address these challenges. for this :-

1. Increase Employment opportunities in Urban Areas.
2. Planned Urbanization like "Navi Mumbai" etc.
3. Counter magnets establishment like Ghaziabad, Karnal, Aligarh for Delhi.
4. Skill Development of youth.
5. Improvement in Living Condition.

→ Govt. of India is taking many initiatives:-

1. Smart City Project
2. Deen Dayal Upadhayay "Rurban" mission.
3. Skill India' Initiative
4. Ayushman Bharat Scheme.

So, the future of India will become more bright if all these measures becomes successful.

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**16.** Violations of women's sexual and reproductive health rights are often deeply engrained in societal values and traditions. Comment.

**(250 words) 15**

महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य अधिकारों का उल्लंघन प्राय: सामाजिक मूल्यों और परंपराओं में गंभीरतापूर्वक अंतर्निविष्ट हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

As:- As per "NCRB data" - the rate of crime against women has increased by 4% in last 2 yrs and the incidence of rape has increased by 12% in last 2 yrs.. This shows the status of women in our society.

Crime against women are categorized as:-

1. Sexual Abuse - (Domestic violence etc)
2. Sexual exploitation at workplace.
3. Violation of reproductive rights of women.
4. Molestation, stalking etc.

Women are often considered as "reproduction machine" in our society. ~~One time~~ On the hand, she is worshipped in our society as "Durga" and "Lakshmi" and on

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the other hand she is ~~bea~~ being treated as slave. The modern women is confused in the dilemma of "Devi vs Dasi".

Factors responsible for this:-

(1) Society structure :- patriarchy in society. Male dominant society.

(2) Societal values :-

- women are not suitable for outside work.
- women are weaker than men.

Eg:- Rakshabandhan :- It shows that women are dependent on her brothers for her safety.

(3) Religious Norms :-

- Son as means of "Moksha"
- Last rites must be done by son and not by daughters.

(4) Cultural traditions :-

- women leaves house after marriage.

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(5) Mindset :-

- Less education and attention to girl child.
- "Son meta-preference" (As pointed by Economic Survey - 2017)

So, All these traditions and values are barriers in women's development and they must be addressed.

Recent Steps :-

(1) S.C. judgement in "Triple Talaaq case", "Section 497 - Adultry", "Sabrimala Case" is in right direction.

(2) Govt. schemes like "P.M. Matritva Suraksha Yojana", "Maternity Benefit Act - 1961"; "Sexual Harrasment at workplace (Prohibition) Act - 2013" are steps in right direction to achieve women empowerment.

We must remember that "Yatra Naryastu Pujyante, Ramante tatra Devta".

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**17.** What do you understand by the term Land Degradation Neutrality? Highlight its significance and the steps required to achieve it.

**(250 words) 15**

भू-निम्नीकरण तटस्थता पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए एवं इसे प्राप्त करने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

As:- "Land degradation Neutrality" is related to "net-zero" increment in the degraded lands and to compensate the degraded lands by measures such as afforestation, Land Conservation etc.

Factors responsible for Land degradation:-

1. De-forestation
2. Excess use of fertilizers, pesticides
3. Over-irrigation in rainfall deficit areas.
4. Salinization of Land.
5. Erosion by rivers, flood etc.
6. Intensive use of Lands for higher productivity.
7. Industries, waste disposal etc.
8. Shifting Cultivation.

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Significance of "Land degradation Neutrality":-

1. Ensuring food security.
2. Judicious use of Land.
3. Sustainable development
4. Environment Conservation

Steps required :-

1. Afforestation at large scale
2. Use of Technology like Ensitu Conservation technologies, ex-situ conservation technologies.
3. Judicious use of fertilizers.
4. ~~Bf.~~ Organic farming.
5. "Terrace Cultivation" in place of shifting cultivation
6. Micro - Irrigation technologies.
7. Cloud seeding technology to produce rain in dificit areas.

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(8) Crop-diversification.

(9) Waste management and planned Industrialization

→ Measures taken by Govt :-

→ Soil "Health Card Scheme".

→ P.M. "Krishi Sinchai Yojana".

→ P.M. "KISAN"

→ Stress on "Organic farming" -

ie "Paramparagat Krishi Vikash Yojana"

So, a holistic approach is required to achieve land degradation neutrality and to prevent harmful impact of Climate change and deforestation.

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**18.** State the geographical and economic importance of Hindukush-Himalayan region. How are the critical geographical features of this region changing and what possible consequences will it have? **(250 words) 15**

हिंदुकुश-हिमालय क्षेत्र के भौगोलिक एवं आर्थिक महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र की महत्वपूर्ण भौगौलिक विशेषताएं किस प्रकार परिवर्तित हो रही हैं और इनके संभावित परिणाम क्या हो सकते हैं?

Ans:- "Hindukush - Himalayan" region is One of the most important factor in the determination of Indian climate.

Geographical importance:-

(1) It protects the ~~Colder~~ ~~as~~ North India from extreme cold - by preventing cold air entry from temperate regions.

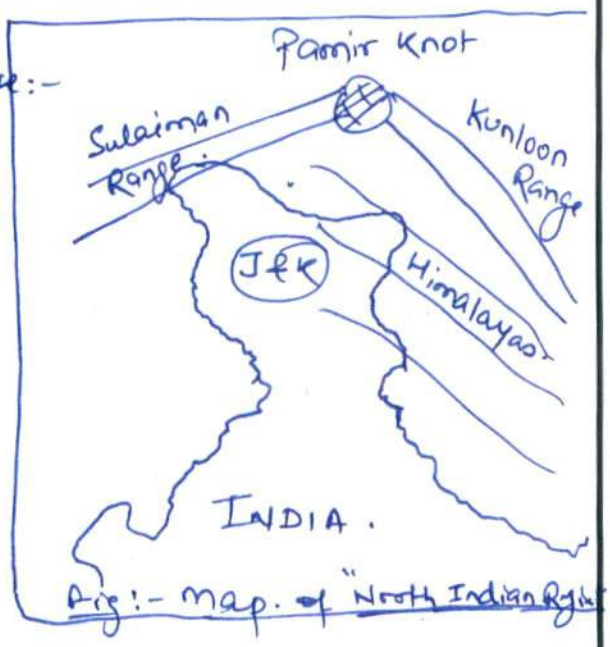


Fig:- map. of "North Indian Rgn"

(2) The Tibetan plateau play an important role in the formation of "Monsoon"

(3) It presents a natural boundary to India in the North and importance for "strategic aspects".

(4) It is being considered as "Third Pole" in the world.

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Economic Importance:-

1. It is region of rich mineral resources like rare earth metals.
2. It is rich in flora and fauna and in herbal plants.
3. Major region for "scientific research".

→ Recent changes:-

1. Melting of Glaciers
2. Land slides in Adjacent areas.
3. Avalanches in himalayan region.

→ factors responsible:-

1. Climate change
2. Global warming
3. Rising Air pollution.

} due to Anthropogenic reasons

→ Possible Consequences of these:-

1. Increase in flow of rivers. So, rise in floods.

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(2) More disasterous events like Avelanches, land slides in Himalayan States.

(3) Impact on Monsoon :- may harm the Agriculture of India.

(4) Serious environmental Consequences like loss of flora and fauna.

So, a multipronged strategy alongwith global cooperation is required to deal with these challenges and to prevent further damages. Proper follow up of INDCs and achievement of "SDGs" will be helpful in the protection of this region.

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**19.** What is the most accepted reasoning behind occurrence of earth's magnetism? Discuss the factors behind its variation temporally and spatially. **(250 words) 15**

पृथ्वी के चुंबकत्व की घटना के पीछे सर्वाधिक स्वीकृत कारण क्या है? कालिक और स्थानिक रूप से इसके परिवर्तन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:→ Earth's Magnetism or "Palaeo Magnetism" can be determined as the "Convection Current" in the "molten material" of "Outer Core" of earth

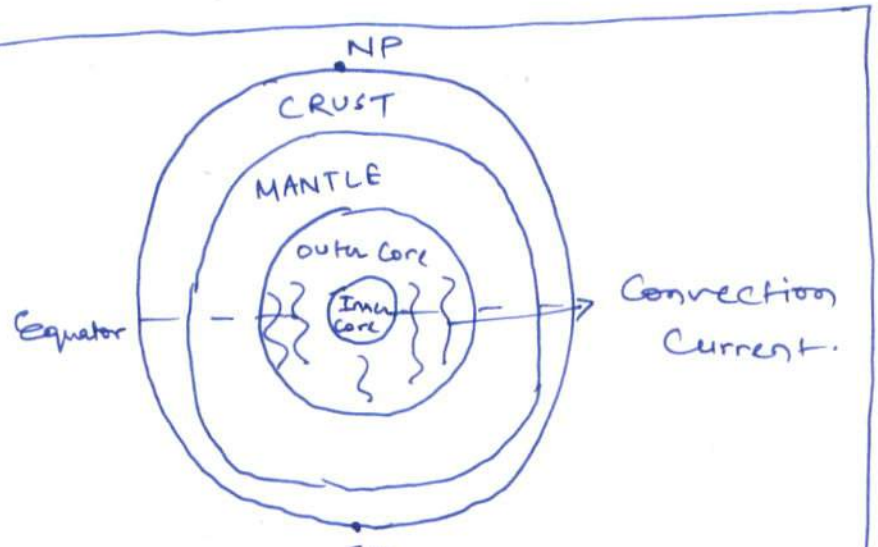


Fig:- Inner & outer Core of Earth

→ Reasons for Paleo magnetism:-

① "Convection Current" in the outer core.

② Presence of "hot liquid minerals" mainly Iron - 89%, Nickel - 6% in the outer Core.

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→ Many times in past, Earth's magnetism has changed and it is evident from the study of "igneous rocks". (Although occurs in all types of rocks).

→ Presence of similar type of mineral orientation in adjacent layer of

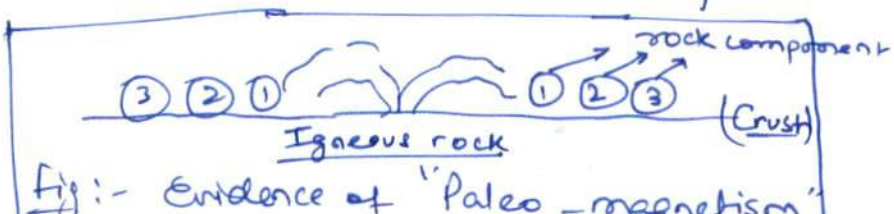


fig:- Evidence of "Paleo-magnetism"

Ignious rock depecits the changing Paleo-magnetism of the earth.

→ Recently, scientists have observed that the "Magnetic North pole" of earth is shifting from "Canada Region" to "Siberia region".

Reason for this shift:-

① Change in direction of convection current in outer core.

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(2) Density difference of minerals in earth's composition.

(3) "Rotation of Earth" and "Gravitational pull of Earth".

→ Consequences :-

(1) All Purposes for which magnetic North is accounted will be impacted.

(2) Difficulties in "Navigation" and "Satellite observation"

(3) Adjustment of all equipments required for exact calculation.

(4) Revision of all seacharts.

(5) Difference in "Variation" and "Deviation" forces at various places.

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**20.** Explain Walker Circulation. Discuss how it influences Indian Monsoon. **(250 words) 15**

वॉकर परिसंचरण की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह भारतीय मानसून को कैसे प्रभावित करता है।

Ans:- "Walker Circulation" can be envisaged as "East-west distribution of pressure cell in air circulation". Walker circular are responsible for major events like El-Nino, La-Nina, Indian Monsoon, El-Nino Modoki and several other events.

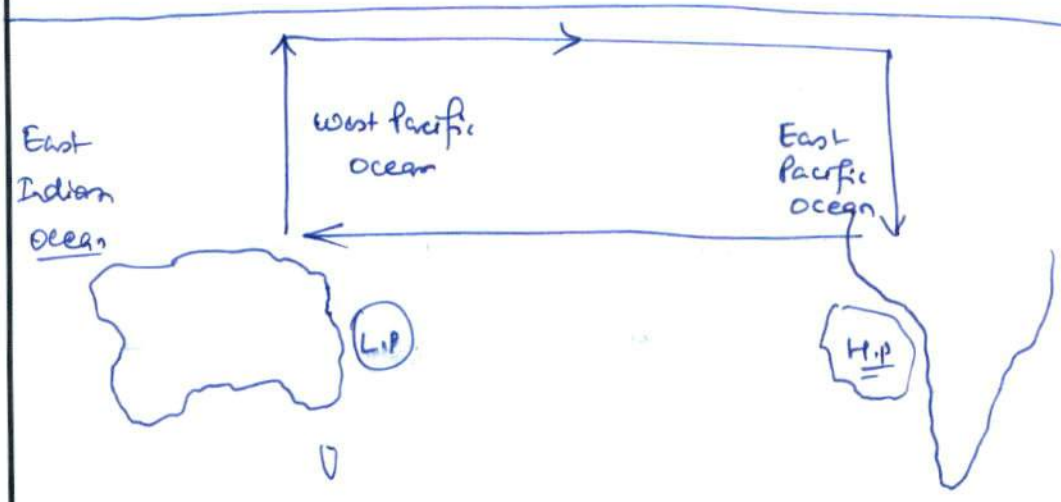


Fig:- Walker Cell in Normal Condition

So, In Normal Condition of "Southern Oscillation", Low pressure at West Pacific Ocean and "H.P" at "East Pacific Ocean"

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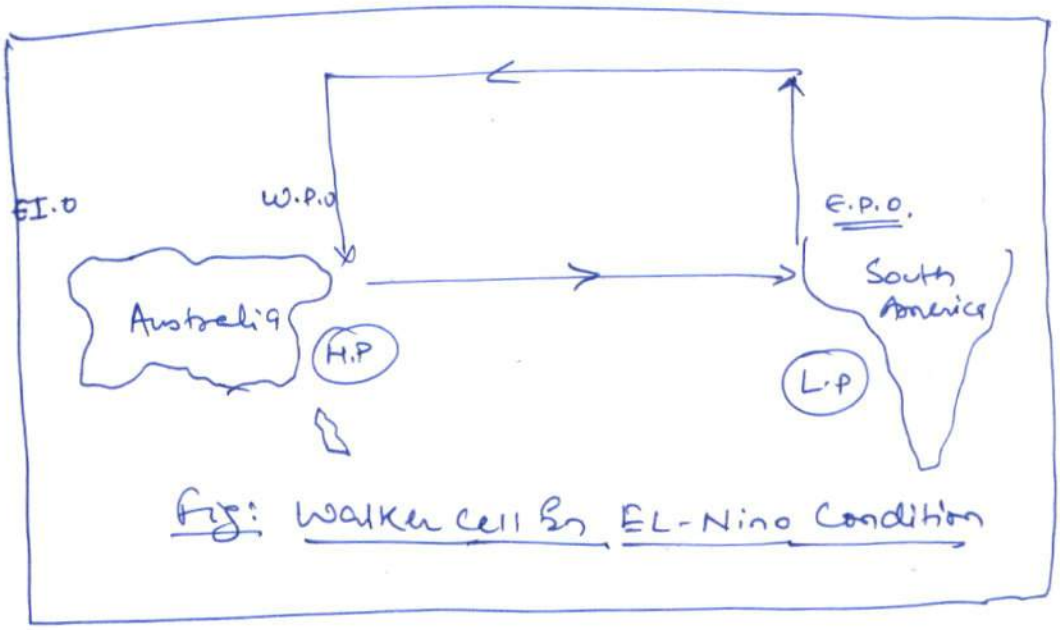


Fig: Walker cell in EL-Nino Condition

Influence on "Indian Monsoon"

1. EL-Nino Condition affects Negatively the Indian monsoon.
2. La-Nina Condition affects positively the Indian Monsoon.
3. Positive "Indian Ocean dipole" affects positively the Indian monsoon whereas Negative "Indian Ocean Dipole" impacts Negatively.

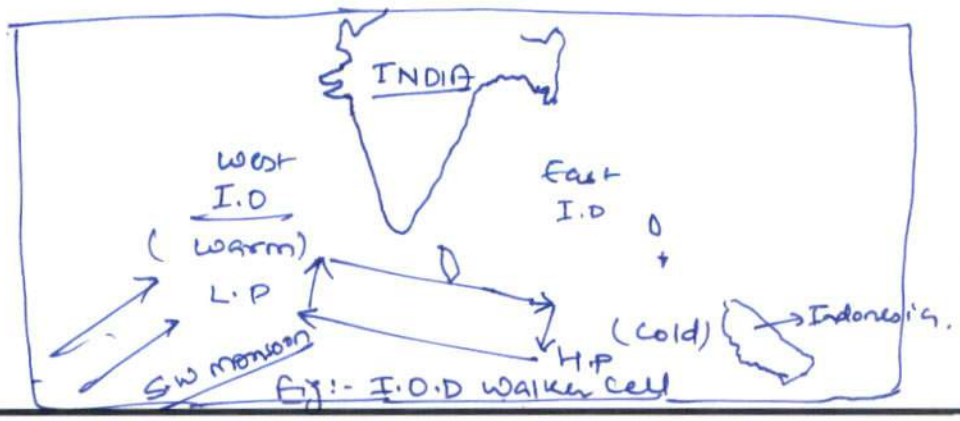


Fig:- I.O.D Walker cell

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(4) "El-Nino Modoki" walker cell also impacts Indian monsoon.

(5) Maden-julian oscillation (a type of walker cell also impacts Indian monsoon.

So, the walker Circulation has both positive and Negative impact on Indian monsoon.

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1244)

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| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENGLISH | Registration Number | 71337 |
| Center | ORN | Date | 30/08/2019 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
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| 16 | 15 | |
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| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Discuss the need of an Independent Fiscal Council (IFC) in bringing about transparency and accountability in fiscal processes in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में राजकोषीय प्रक्रियाओं में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का समावेश करने हेतु एक स्वतंत्र राजकोषीय परिषद (IFC) की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:- The recent concern about "Growth rate" of Indian economy and "GDP Calculation method" raises the idea of "Independent Fiscal Council (IFC)" in India.

"15th Finance Commission" has also recommended for "IFC".

Need of IFC :-

(1) Differences in figures of "revenue generation" of govt.

(2) Diversion of funds from "one projects" to "another".

(3) Mismatch in "Revenue - expenditure". statement of govt.

(4) Fulfilment of expenditures from different sources of revenue which are not mentioned in "revenue statement".

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(5) Different and inflated figure of "GDP Growth" as stated by "ex-Chief Economic advisor".

(6) To stick with fiscal consolidation goals under "FRBM-Act".

So, the idea of "IFC" is relevant. It will help in improvement of "transparency" and "accountability" in following way:

(1) All revenue resources will be disclosed in advance.

(2) Prior fixation of targets to be achieved.

(3) Proper datasheet of every expenditure & revenue.

(4) Timely audit

So, it will bring more transparency and accountability in fiscal arena.

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2. Recognizing the potential of exports in generating employment, a number of steps need to be taken to address India's weakening export competitiveness. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

रोजगार सृजन हेतु निर्यात क्षेत्र की क्षमताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत की कमजोर होती निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धा को संबोधित करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans: Export sector can play a major role in employment generation. The present unemployment rate is "6.1% (2017)" as per "NSSO data." Export promotion in "manufacturing" and "Agriculture" sector has huge potential to deal this problem.

However, in last few years, the India's export sector has experienced negative growth.

Reasons :-

1. Less growth in manufacturing sector.
2. Less productivity of Indian industries.
3. High dependency on import for capital goods.
4. Poor Agricultural growth of country.
5. Slow down in demand at global level.
6. Rise in fuel prices.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) Low skilled workforce.

(8) Less Investment rate in manufacturing sector.

Steps required

(1) Investment in manufacturing sector.

(2) Implementation of "National manufacturing Policy" → "100 million jobs by 2022"

(3) Implementation of provisions of "Foreign Trade policy - 2015-20".

(4) Skill Development of population.

(5) Infrastructure development

• Govt. Initiative :-

(1) Agriculture Export Policy - 2018.

(2) "MEIS" & "SEIS" scheme for promotion of exports.

(3) "Sagarmala" initiative.

(4) "Export promotion Council" established.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlighting the main features of National Mineral Policy, 2019, discuss how it can help in ensuring sustainable and responsible mining.
**(150 words) 10**

राष्ट्रीय खनिज नीति, 2019 की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह संधारणीय और उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण खनन सुनिश्चित करने में कैसे सहायता कर सकती है।

Ans: To regulate the mineral exploration in the country, Govt. of India has brough "National Mineral Policy, 2019".

~~Salie~~ Salient Features :-

1. Establishment of "Mineral Exploration Zone" like SEZ.
2. Transparent allocation of "mineral zones" for mining.
3. Promotion of export of "minerals".
4. Division of Nation into "Various mineral Zones" and regional approaches to formulate policy.
5. PPP model to be used in "mineral exploration".

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Sustainable and Responsible mining ensured through:-

(1) The environmental assessment of each mining project will ensure sustainability.

(2) Establishment of seperate "mining exploration zones" will help in mitigating the ill impact on environment.

(3) Use of ~~us~~ latest and updated technology for mineral exploration will ensure sustainability.

(4) Concept of utilization of C.S.R for development of region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Highlighting the salient features of the PM JI-VAN Yojana, analyze how it can assist in achieving the vision and goals of the National Policy on Biofuels, 2018. **(150 words) 10**

"प्रधानमंत्री जी-वन योजना" की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि यह जैव ईंधन राष्ट्रीय नीति, 2018 की दृष्टि और लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकती है।

Ans:→ "PM JI-VAN" yojana is to generate biofuels from agricultural produces and to achieve the vision and goals of "National policy on Biofuls - 2018"

Salient features of "PM JI-VAN":-

1. Promotion of 2nd Generation of biofuels from "non-food crops."
2. "financial supports" to Installations of 2nd Generation Biofuels.
3. Use of Agriculture products like Starch containing crops - sugarbeet, cassava etc in bioethanol generation
4. Use of Agricultural waste and "bio-wastes" in biofuel generation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Mission and goal of NBP-2018

(1) To increase biofuel production in the country.

(2) To achieve blending of "10% biofuel" in petrol. by 2022.

(3) Increase "2nd Generation" ethanol production.

So, the ~~pm~~ PM JI-VAN has great potential to meet the vision and goals of "NPB-2018". It requires proper implementation of this scheme and infrastructure development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

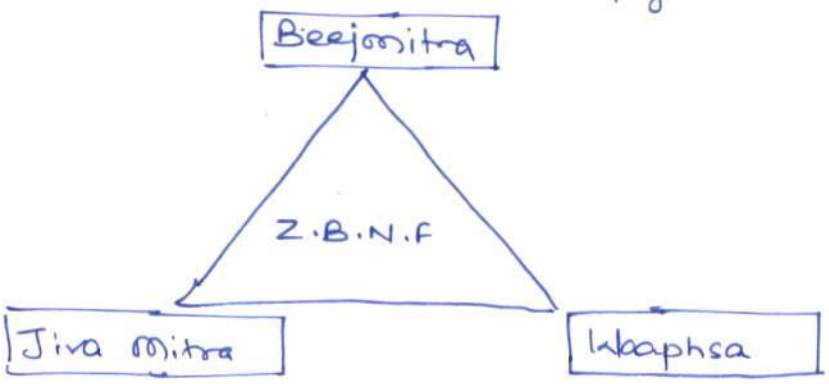
5. Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) provides an alternative to capital and chemical intensive agriculture currently being practiced in India. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

जीरो बजट प्राकृतिक कृषि (ZBNF), भारत में वर्तमान समय में प्रचलित पूंजी और रसायन गहन कृषि का एक विकल्प प्रदान करती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans:- Concept of "Zero Budget Natural Farming" was given by "Padm shree awardee" of maharastra - "Subahash Palekar".

Concept & principle :-

1. Organic Farming - Seeds and pesticides are organic
2. Organic Pesticides uses. - "Jeermitra"
3. Crop diversity :- horticulture crop.
4. Mixed Farming :- horticulture, poultry, bee-keeping.




5. It emphasizes on efficient irrigation technique like "Waaphsa".
6. judicious use of fertilizers (mainly organic).

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It has potential to provide an alternative to Capital and Chemical Intensive agriculture and to address its challenges:-

**Challenges of Chemical & Capital Intensive Farming:-**

1. High Cost of Irrigation
2. Land degradation due to over use of fertilizers.
3. Ground water Contamination.
4. Low profit to farmers
5. Salinization of soil
6. Health hazards due to high use of pesticides.

So, ZBNF has potential to deal with these challenges if applied properly.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Marine life is facing 'irreparable damage' from the millions of tonnes of plastic waste which ends up in the oceans each year. In this context, examine the implications of plastic pollution on marine ecosystem and suggest some measures for addressing this problem. **(150 words) 10**

समुद्री जीवन, प्रति वर्ष समुद्र में पहुँचने वाले लाखों टन प्लास्टिक कचरे के कारण 'अपूरणीय क्षति' का सामना कर रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए और इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

As per WEF report; world ocean will have more plastic than fishes by 2050

Industries in India generates about daily "6000 Tonnes plastic" and around 60 cities of India produces ≈ 9000 Tonnes plastic daily.

Implecations on marine Ecosystem

1. "Loss of biodiversity" due to plastic pollution.
2. Loss of fishes due to harmful release of chemicals.
3. Entry into "food chain" which can create health hazards mainly in coastal regions.
4. "Microbeads" are more dangerous because it can be consumed by small fishes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Rise in "chemical oxygen demand" of oceans.

(6) Loss of marine ecosystem ~~and~~ due to reduced oxygen supply.

(7) It cuts off oxygen supply and raises hypoxy conditions.

(8) It leads to "Dead zones".
Eg: In "Bay of Bengal".

Measures to Address :-

(1) Global cooperation to reduce plastic waste generation.

(2) Plastic waste management rules - 2018

(3) Recycle the plastic to enhance its life cycle.

(4) "Clean up Ocean" campaign at global level.

(5) Enhancement of technology to recycle and effective disposal of plastic wastes.

So, a holistic approach is required to deal with this problem.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Write a short note on the evolution of Bharat Stage norms in India. Also discuss the significance and challenges posed by the planned introduction of BS-VI norms in India from the year 2020. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में भारत स्टेज मानकों के विकास पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, वर्ष 2020 से भारत में BS-VI मानकों को योजनाबद्ध रूप से लागू किए जाने के महत्व और उसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:- At present India is using "BS-IV" fuels and target is set to ~~from~~ use "BS-VI" fuels from 2020 onwards.

Evolution of Bharat-stage norms can be traced back to "European Fuel Standards" adopted in 1990's after the "UNFCCC" convention.

Significance :-

(1) It can reduce the "GHG emmission" effectively.

(2) Can reduce "$NO_x$" and "$SO_x$" level in atmosphere.

(3) Less content of Sulphur ~~PM~~ in BS-VI fuel ≈ 10 PPM.

(4) Can significantly reduce the emission of particulate matters PM-2.5 & PM-10.

(5) Can Help India achieve its INDC.

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## Challenges

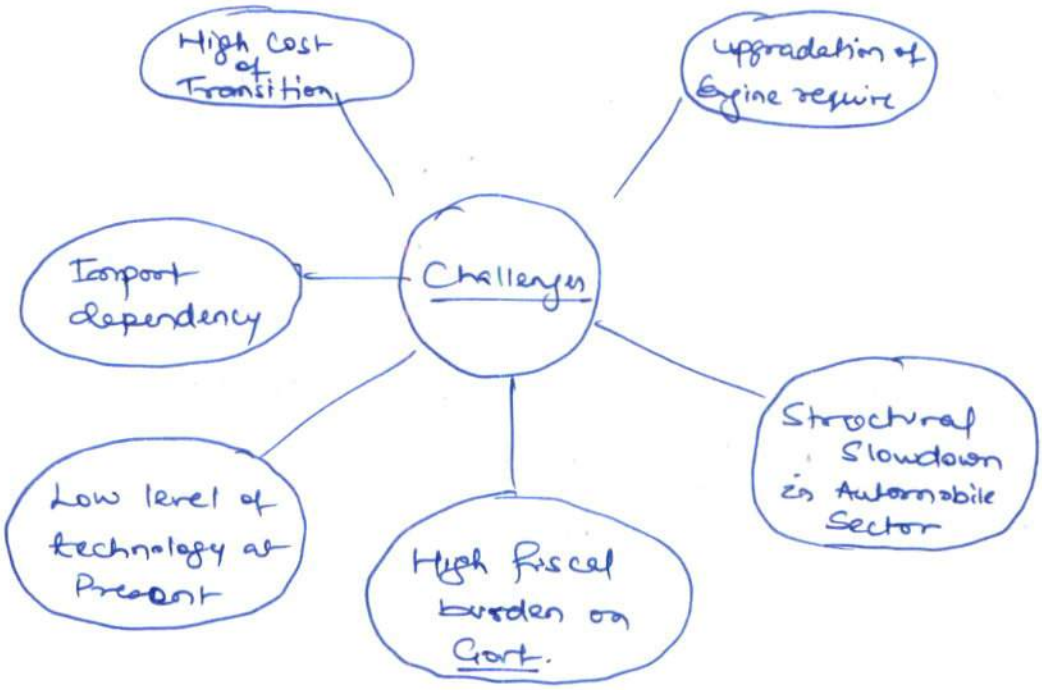


Fig :- Challenges of BS-VI fuel implementation

## Way Forward :-

1. Promote "Electric Vehicles" in India.
2. Invest in "R&D" to invent new technologies.
3. Give Support (financial) to automobile sector for smooth transition

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8. What are black holes? Highlight the challenges in imaging a black hole? How were these challenges overcome by the Event Horizon Telescope project? **(150 words) 10**

ब्लैक होल क्या हैं? ब्लैक होल के चित्रण (इमेजिंग) में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इवेंट होराइज़न टेलीस्कोप प्रोजेक्ट द्वारा इन चुनौतियों को कैसे दूर किया गया?

Ans. "Black holes" are very small region having "negligible volume" and "Infinite mass". The density of Black holes are near to Infinite and the gravitational forces are so strong that nothing can come out of it.

Challenges In Imaging black holes :-

1. It doesn't emit any radiation.
2. Even light can't escape from it.
3. Very high gravitational force.
4. Very difficult to measure as it can not be detected by any telescope.

Success of Event Horizon Telescope

Recently, the Event Horizon Telescope has captured a photograph of "shadow of Black hole". It measured and detected

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the area surrounding the blackhole known as "Event horizon". In Event Horizon; particles moves at very high speed in circular direction. "Event horizon telescope" measured the radiation around the black holes and captured a photograph.

How They Detected ?

→ Event Horizon radiates energy in all wavelength.

↓

Captured by "Event horizon Telescope"

↓

Central area was very dark

↓

identification of black hole.

Future Impact :-

It will help in further study about black hole and to know about evolution of planets and earth

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9. While mentioning the objectives of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), discuss the challenges which are hindering the utilization of the ATT to its full potential. **(150 words) 10**

शस्त्र व्यापार संधि (ATT) के उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो ATT को इसकी पूर्ण क्षमता से उपयोगित किये जाने में बाधक हैं।

Ans: "Arms trade Treaty" is a global treaty which regulates the trade and movement of Conventional weapons.

Objectives :-

1. Regulation of trade in Arms.
2. Prevention of "misuse of Arms" by Non-state actors for negative / harmful purposes.
3. International Collaboration in "Arm Trade" and "technology transfer".

Challenges :-

1. Emergency of "multiple Arms producers" nations at global level.
   Ex:- USA, Russia, France etc.

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(2) Complications in finalizing "Arms deal" provisions.

(3) Lack of mechanism to ensure safe transportation of Arms.

(4) Fear of "access to Non-State Actors" and "terrorist org".

So, these are hindrances in the achievement of full potential of "ATT". India is 2nd largest buyer of Arms & Ammunition in the world.

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**10.** Threats to internal security of India may be posed both through the communication networks and also to the networks. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps taken by the government in making the networks more secure.
**(150 words) 10**

भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को खतरा संचार नेटवर्कों के माध्यम से एवं स्वयं संचार नेटवर्कों को खतरा होने, दोनों ही प्रकार से हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, नेटवर्कों को अधिक सुरक्षित बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Ans "Cyber security" has become a threat to both "Internal Security" of India as well as "external Security".

Threats

(1) Through Communication Networks :-

- organized Crime
- Radicalization. (Eg:- in Kerala)
- Communalism (Fake messages)
- Terror Financing
- Cyber Frauds (Financial, Sexual)
- Breach to privacy.

(2) "to Networks"

- Data theft
- Hijacking of "Critical infrastructure"
  - (Eg:- Stuxnet attack on Iran)
- Misuse of Data.

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Steps taken by Govt :-

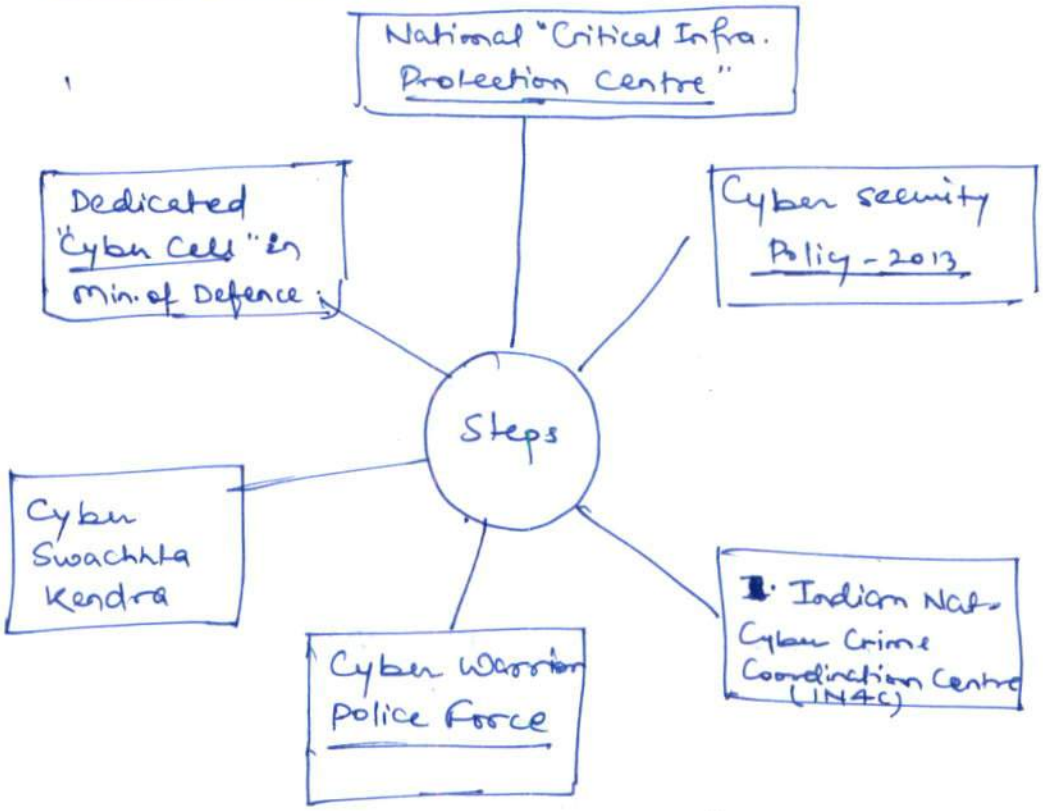


Fig :- Steps taken by Government

So, due to increasing threat of cyber security, a holistic and multipronged strategy is required.

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**11.** Highlight the importance and challenges related to integration of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) in India. Mention some steps that can be taken for its smooth integration with the synchronized Indian grid. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिवर्तनीय नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा (VRE) के एकीकरण के महत्व और इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। ऐसे कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए जो समक्रमिक (सिंक्रनाइज्ड) भारतीय ग्रिड के साथ इसके सहज एकीकरण के लिए उठाए जा सकते हैं।

Ans:- Renewable Energy contributes to approx 22% of total energy mix of India. The rising installed capacity and demand of renewable energy needs proper storage and connectivity to grids.

Importance of R.E :- Integration

1. It is a "Green source of energy" and reduces carbon emission intensity.
2. Sustainable in long term.
3. Less dependency on fossil fuel.
4. It is nearly non-exhaustible. eg: Solar Energy, Wind energy etc.
5. It can help India to achieve its INDC by 2030.
6. Positive impact on "health" of population.
7. Better utilization due to connectivity to grid and reduce loss of energy.

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Challenges related to Integration :-

1. "Non-Continious generation" of R.E.
   Eg:- Solar - only day time, clear weather.
2. Spatial variation in generation of R.E.
3. Lack of Infrastructure and power grids in Interior area of Country
4. Cost of Connectivity to Grid is very high.
5. AT&C Loss in transmission of renewable energies.

Steps to smooth Integration

1. Smart Grid :- to connect V.R.E. with more efficiency and less loss of energy during transmission.
2. Small local Grids :- at block level which can be connected to large grids.
3. PPP model :- Involve private

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

partners in development of smart grids.

(4) "Connectivity of ~~Individual~~ Individual power generators" to nearest grid.

(5) Use of technology :- like "5-G Internet" in future to connect all Grids.

(6) Inter state exchange :- of "extra R.E" in lean period to other states.

So, Integration of R.E to Indian grid is utmost necessity of time and it ~~is~~ is important for sustainable development of India.

Govt. Initiatives

(1) Net metering Initiative

(2) "KUSUM" for Agriculture sector.

(3) "Solar parks" and "Solar Grids" establishment.

These are steps in right direction to promote connectivity.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**12.** There have been arguments that India could fall into a 'middle income trap'. Explaining the phenomenon, highlight the reasons behind such arguments. How can India avoid it? **(250 words) 15**

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत 'मध्यम आय पाश' में फंस सकता है। इस परिघटना की व्याख्या करते हुए, ऐसे तर्कों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत इससे किस प्रकार बच सकता है?

As:- "Middle Income trap" is a phenomenon in which a "low income country" develops very fast and enter to the "middle income level" and after that due to various internal and external reasons, it finds difficult to enter into "high income group" and continue to be in the middle income group.

This is a trap and country falls into this cyclical trap due to stagnant condition of economy.

Reason behind such Arguments related to India :-

1. The "decrease in growth rate" of Indian GDP is last fiscal year to 6.8%.

2. The slowdown in various sector of economy.
   Eg:- Automobile sector, Telecom sector etc.

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(3) The less growth of minining ~~and~~ sector ≈ 1.1% (2018-19)

(4) High unemployment rate :- 6.1% as per latest L.F.P.R. survey.

(5) The quantum of "NPA" in financial sector. (≈ 10.1%)

(6) Stagnant per capita income of India.

(7) High "current account deficit" (≈ 2.6% of GDP)

(8) High population and poor Health Conditions.

(9) Low level of skills in population.

So, these are some reasons why there is arguments that India could fall into this trap. BUT; some economists are saying that this is a just a temporary stagnation and still India is on correct path of development.

Reasons :-

(1) India is still "fastest growing" Nation.
(2) Large "Demographic dividend".
(3) Huge potential in "service" and "manufacturing" sector.

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How India can Avoid it? :-

1. Skill Development of young population.
2. "Investment" on human capital generation.
3. "Large private and public Investment" in manufacturing sector.
4. "promotion of exports" to reduce ~~capi~~ Current Account deficit.
5. Focus on production and Increase in domestic consumption.
6. Exploration of markets outside India. Eg: Africa, South America etc.
7. Focus on "MSMEs" — engines of Growth.
8. Implementation of "National Manufacturing Policy" for employment generation.

Govt. Initiatives :- ~~So~~,

1. "Make in India"
2. 'Skill India mission
3. Digital India mission
4. "Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20"
5. START-UP India

So, these are some steps to avoid this trap.

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**13.** Highlighting its importance, discuss the major issues that plague effective monetary policy transmission in India. Also, mention the steps taken by RBI to improve it. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में मौद्रिक नीति संचरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन प्रमुख मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो इसकी प्रभाविता को बाधित करते हैं। साथ ही, इसमें सुधार के लिए RBI द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Ans:- Effective monetary policy transmission is necessary to boost investment in the economy and attract foreign investors.

Importance of Effective monetary Policy transmission :-

(1) It shows the efficient functioning of financial system.

(2) It builds trust in the mind of investors.

(3) It gives immediate result of monetary policy of R.B.I.

(4) It help is controlling present financial situation in short time.

Major Issues :-

(1) Banks are not transmiting monetary policies effectively. It is seen that

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R.B.I has reduced the repo rate by "110 basis points" but banks has decreased lending rates only by "40bps".

(2) Banks are "not merely dependend on R.B.I" for finance. They have extra source of assets.
Eg:- Large public deposits in "assets" and "cash"

(3) "Cost of running bank branches" and other functional costs are very high.

(4) Effective monetory policy transmission may reduce profitability of banks.

Recently, R.B.I governor has directed banks to align their lending rate in line with Repo rate for effective transmission.

Steps taken by R.B.I :-

(1) Constitution of "Monetory Policy Committee" and "Bank Board Bureau" for effective functioning of banks.

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(2) Fixing of "Uniform condition" of deciding "Marginal cost of lending rates" (MCLR).

(3) Alignment of major part of MCLR with repo rate for effective transmission.

(4) "Consolidation of Banks" ~~and~~ and their mergers. Eg:- State bank of India with its subsidiaries.

(5) Establishment of "Small banks" and "Payments banks".

So, RBI has taken these steps to transmit monetary policy effectively and attract investment in economy. Investment is the major driver of economic growth of India as mentioned by "Economic Survey- 2018-19".

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**14.** Highlight the constraints faced by rainfed agriculture in India. Discuss some agronomic practices that can be adopted for stabilizing agricultural production in rainfed areas. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वर्षा सिंचित कृषि में आने वाली बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन को स्थायित्व प्रदान करने हेतु अपनाई जा सकने वाली कुछ कृषि-वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans: As per "Agriculture Census" - 65% of area in Agriculture sector is rainfed and around 2/3rd of farmers in India are dependent on rainfed agriculture.

Constraints faced by rainfed Agriculture :-

(1) Dependence on Monsoon :- due to Low Intensity of Irrigation.

(2) Low productivity due to irregular Irrigation.

(3) "High level of uncertainity" in output i.e agriculture produce.

(4) "High level of poverty" due to low income of farmers.

(5) "Montonous crop pattern" and "less crop diversity".

(6) Degradation of land and frequent droughts.

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(7) ~~Less~~ Disguised Employment in Agricultural Sector.

So, these are some Constraints faced by farmers.

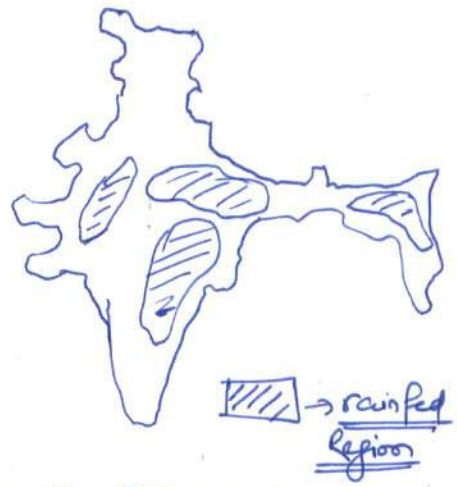


Fig:- Rainfed Agricultural region

**Agronomic practices to ~~avoid~~ stabilize the Agriculture production :-**

(1) Crop diversity :- less production of water intensive crops like paddy and sugarcane.

(2) Micro Irrigation Practices :-
- Drip Irrigation System.
- Sprinkler Irrigation.

(3) Mixed Farming :- Poultry, fishing, bee keeping etc.

(4) Horticulture production :- eg. Zaid Crops in less rain time.

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(5) judicious use of micronutrients and fertilizers.

(6) Assessment of soil by "Soil Health Card" scheme.

(7) Organic Farming :- to improve production

(8) "Zero budget Natural farming"

Govt Initiatives :-

(1) P.M. Krishi Sinchai Yojana.

(2) P.M- KISAN Scheme.

(3) P.M. Fasal Bima yojana.

(4) Mission of Integrated dept. of Horticulture.

So, stabilizing production in rainfed region is necessary to achieve the goal of "doubling the farmer's income by 2022"

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**15.** Despite the steps taken by the government in recent years, a number of problems continue to persist in the urea sector in India. Discuss. What reforms should be taken to address the persisting problems?

**(250 words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के बावजूद, भारत में यूरिया क्षेत्र में कई समस्याएं निरंतर बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मौजूदा समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु क्या सुधार किए जाने चाहिए?

Ans:- As per economic survey (2016-17); the utilization of urea in the country has exceeded the required limits (N:P:K → 1:2:4) by multiple folds (N:P:K → 1:4:8). It has led to degradation of a large amount of land ~~per~~ each year.

Problems in Urea Sector :-

1. Overutilization of urea in farm sector.
2. Diversion of urea for Non-farm use.
3. "High prices" of urea fertilizers.
4. "Black marketing and hording"
5. Large subsidy to those "urea producing companies" who are less efficient.

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Steps taken by Govt:-

1. Nutrient based Subsidy scheme
2. "Neem Coated Urea" to prevent diversification for Non-farm use.
3. "Reduction in subsidies" to those Industries who are less efficient.
4. Promotion to "organic farming"

~~despite~~ Despite all these efforts urea sector is facing above mentioned problems: To solve these problems, some more steps required to be taken.

Way forward to address persisting Problems:-

1. Decanalization of imports of Urea
   :- Allow more private players to import urea.
2. Use of Technology (ICT) to track the movement of Urea.

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(3) Give Incentives to Farmers for less use of chemical fertilizers

(4) Promote "Horticulture" and "Organic Farming".

(5) Implement "Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana".

(6) "Soil Health Card" to be issued to each farmers to use urea judiciously.

So, by these steps, the problems of Urea sector may be addressed.

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**16.** What is Access and Benefit Sharing? Explain how it aids in sustainable use of biodiversity. Also, mention the different global and national level mechanisms for ensuring Access and Benefit Sharing. **(250 words) 15**

पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण (एक्सेस एंड बेनिफिट शेयरिंग) क्या है? यह जैव विविधता के संधारणीय उपयोग में किस प्रकार सहायक है, स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु वैश्विक और राष्ट्रीय स्तर की विभिन्न प्रणालियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

As: "Access and Benefit sharing" is a formula to use the biological and natural resources effectively and efficiently and to share the benefits arising out of it in different stakeholders.

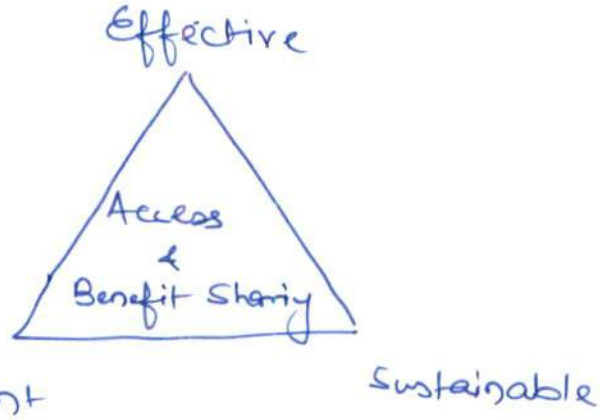


Fig: Mechanism of Access & Benefit sharing

Aids in Sustainable use of biodiversity :-

(1) It "increases cooperation" between

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different stakeholders.

(2) It helps in "transmission of effective technologies and resources" between different stakeholders to harness the potential of biodiversity.

(3) It helps in judicious use of biodiversity for developmental purpose and to share the fruits with less developed or developing nations.

(4) It also acts as a check and balance system.

The Concept of "Access and Benefits sharing was first evolved in "Convention on Biodiversity -1992" in "Rio - Earth Summit".

Thereafter, many national and International mechanism are established on the basis of this mechanism :-

(1) Nagoya Protocol

(2) Cartagena Protocol

(3) National Biodiversity Act -2002

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(4) Int. Convention on Biodiversity (CBD)

All these global and national level mechanism ensures the judicious and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Benefits :-

(1) Sustainable use of Biodiversity.

(2) Protection of Biodiversity.

(3) Control of Illegal trade of "Living modified organisms".

(4) Prevention of misuse of biological and natural resources.

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**17.** Stating the significance, discuss the challenges in achieving disaster resilience of infrastructure. Suggest some ways for mainstreaming it in the development paradigm. **(250 words) 15**

अवसंरचनाओं का आपदाओं के प्रति सुनम्य (रेजिलिएंट) होने के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। इसे विकास प्रतिमान की मुख्यधारा में लाने हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

A:- Almost every part of India is exposed to some kind of threat of disasters like - earthquake, flood, cyclones etc.

So, in this backdrop a disaster resilient infrastructure is the need of the hour for the development of the nation.

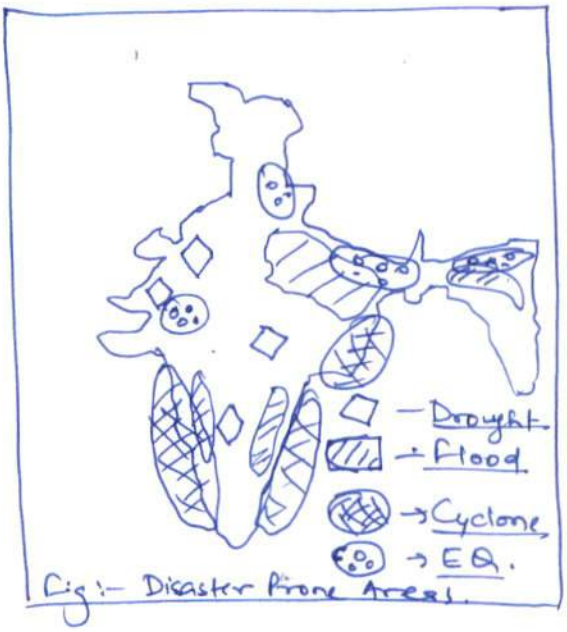

Fig:- Disaster Prone Areas.

Significance :-

1. Less loss of Lives and properties.
2. Sustainable development.
3. Effective disaster management and response.
4. Utilization of saved resources for developmental purpose.

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Challenges :-

1. "High cost" of disaster-resilient infrastruce.
2. "High level of technology" require.
3. Different type of disaster threat in different part of country.
4. Low level of awareness among people.
5. High population density in disaster prone areas.
6. Lack of resources

However disaster resilient infrastructure is necessary to achieve "Sustainable development" and it is important to bring it into mainstream in the development paradigm.

Ways to bring it in development Paradigm :→

1. PPP model of infrastructure development :- use "Hybrid-annuity

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model" to attract private players.

(2) International Collaboration to attain technologies.

Eg:- Japan for "Earthquake" & "Cyclone" resilient infrastructure.

(3) Improve awareness among masses and impart knowledge about disasters.

(4) 'Strict construction plan and regulations" for new buildings.

(5) Investment in "R&D" for disaster resilient Infrastructure technologies.

(6) "Early warning system" for better management of disasters.

So, a holistic approach is required to bring it into mainstream.

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**18.** Highlighting the significance of data localization for India, discuss various challenges associated with data localization. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के लिए डेटा के स्थानीयकरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, डेटा के स्थानीयकरण से जुड़ी विभिन्न चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:- "Digital Economy" and "e-commerce" are growing very fast in India and at present "Digital Economy" is value adding around "$65 billion" in Economy. With this, the amount of data generation is also increasing in exponential manner.

Significance of Data localization :-

1. It ensures the "privacy of citizens".
2. It reduces the chances of "misuse of data".

   Eg:- As done by "Cambridge Analytica".

3. Ensures safety and efficient utilization of data of citizens.
4. Use of data for other beneficial and welfare purpose by Govt.
5. Commercial use of data by Govt. by selling it to private player for judicious use.

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Due to growing importance of data, the Economic - survey (2018-19) has stressed a lot on data management and localization. The "Draft e-commerce policy" and "Data protection Bill" (on suggestion of B.N. Srikrishna committee) has also stressed on data localization.

Challenges :-

1. Infrastructure for data storage
2. "Negative Impact on e-commerce" as large players in e-commerce are foreigners.
3. Violation of W.T.O provisions of "Free and Fair Trade".
4. Extra burden on Companies and financial constrains.
5. Protection from misuse of data will be a huge challenge.

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(6) management of large amount of data by govt.

**Way Forward** :-

(1) Data should be categorized in 2 Sections :-

(a) Vital data → to be localized in India

(2) General data → Can be used by private players.

(2) Infrastructural development for storage of data.

(3) effective management of data to make benefit out of it.

(4) Strengthen Cyber security measures.

So, a holistic approach is required for data localization and effective management

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**19.** Money Laundering as a socio economic offence is a menace especially for developing countries like India. Comment. What measures have been taken at the domestic and international levels to deal with this menace?

**(250 words) 15**

एक सामाजिक आर्थिक अपराध के रूप में धन शोधन विशेषकर भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के लिए एक खतरा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस खतरे से निपटने हेतु घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

Ans: Money Laundering is a process of converting black money (earned through evasion of taxes or through illegal or illegitimate means) into white money. It is a form of "organized crime" and involves following 3 steps :-

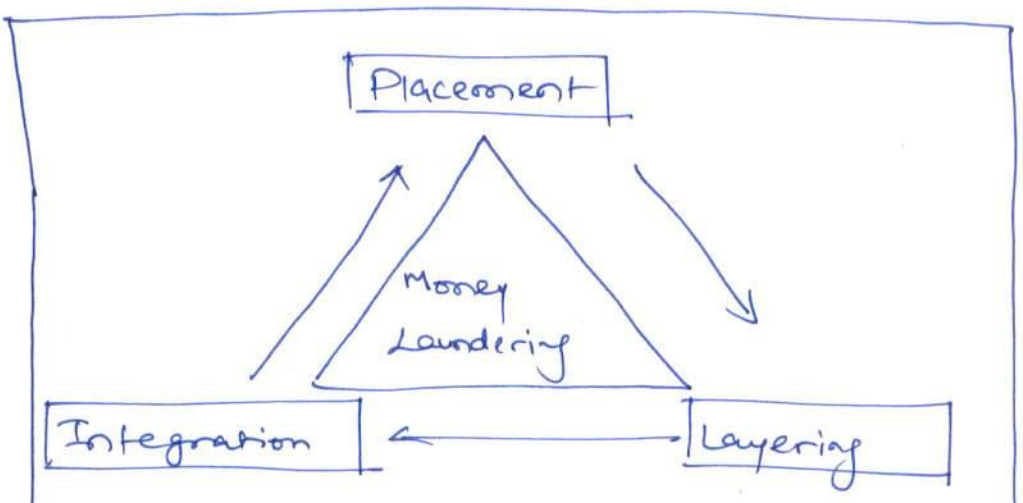


Fig:- Steps of money Laundering

→ Money Laundering as a menace :-

① It "hurts the financial system" in negative way.

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(2) It leads to socio-economic "inequalities".

(3) It takes away the limited resources of developing nations like India.

(4) It leads to further negative consequences like "Drug peddling", "Terror financing", "Left wing extremism" etc.

(5) It creates menace like "poverty, "poor growth of economy".

So, It is necessary to curb this menace and take strong measures against it.

Measures taken at Domestic level

(1) PMLA - 2002 → to prevent money laundering.

(2) FCRA → under "Min. of Home Affairs" to regulate "Foreign Fundings"

(3) "Fugitive Economic offenders Act - 2018

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(4) "Enforcement Directorate" and "Anti Corruption branch" in C.B.I.

At International Level :-

(1) FATF : financial action Task force

(2) Interpol :- to ~~cooperation~~ cooperate at international level.

(3) UN resolution "1267" :- on "terror financing".

(5) DTAA :- to avoid "tax erasion".

So, Domestic and International measures have been taken but still a more coordinated and cooperative approach is required to curb this menace.

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**20.** The primary motive of terrorism differs from that of organised crime but there exists a symbiotic relationship between the two. Discuss.

**(250 words) 15**

आतंकवाद का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य संगठित अपराध के उद्देश्य से भिन्न होता है, किन्तु दोनों के मध्य एक सहजीवी संबंध पाया जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

A:- "Organized Crimes" and "Terrorism" though looks different but are closely related to one other. Both are complementary to each other.

Eg:- Money Laundering is an organized crime. → It leads to "terror financing"

Organized Crime are well structured and established whereas terrorism is just an outcome of it.

Features of Organized Crime

- well structured
- proper channel
- Multiple stakeholders.
- International and domestic level Involvement

Eg:- Money Laundering, Drug Trafficking, Contract Killing etc

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**Motive of Terrorism** :-

1. To "destabilize any country".
2. To "create fear" among masses.
3. To propogate "ideological messages" and religious feelings.

**Symbiotic Relationship** :-

| Terrorism | | Org^n Crime |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Finance | → | Money Laundering, Terror Financing. |
| (2) Resources (Arms, manpower) | → | Arms Trafficking |
| (3) People (Terrorist) | → | Child Trafficking |
| (4) Access to local Area | :- | Sleeper cell, Drug Trafficking |

So, a symbiotic relationship exists between these two.

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Steps Required to curb it :-

① International Cooperation
↳ FATF
↳ Global action on Terrorism.

② Effective Border Management

③ Education and Literacy

④ Elimination of Poverty and Inequality

⑤ Strengthening of laws to curb organized crimes.

So, a holistic approach is required to break this relationship.